MARYLAND

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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THE RELATIONS OF COLONIZATION TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

THESE, we repeat again and again, are those of kindness. The measures we would most gladly see employed are those of conciliation. It is no part of the plan of Colonization to intimidate by threats—to hasten emigration by compulsion. If compulsion was what was relied on, it would be indifferent where the expelled went to. Compulsion might have been resorted to long since, for the power exists to compel; and wherefore has it not been exerted? Why,—instead of saying to every free man in the state, 'remove by a certain day'—has the state appropriated $200,000 to be expended in the aid of voluntary emigration? Why is it that she has authorized a place to be prepared for the emigrants? Why is it, that, toiling, and without reward too, for years, her citizens have joined their money to the state's donation, and built up the colony at Cape Palmas? Why all this, but for the prevalence of the spirit of Colonization;—but for the existence of a kindly temper that would win the free coloured people to remove, while there is yet time to do so in peace. The Colonizationists have spent thousands and tens of thousands to prove their kindness to the coloured race. The Abolitionists have spent their tens of thousands too,—but it has been to support itinerant retailers of falsehood and misrepresentation—to distribute incendiary pamphlets and libellous pictures that have cursed the objects of their pretended kindness. *Not one dollar has been appropriated by them to relieve one human being from Bondage!!* They pretend that such an application of their money would be to *sanction slavery!!* But again and again have they been told, that for every $30 they would give, there would be a slave emancipated, who should be transported, *with his own consent*, to Africa. Still not one dollar have they ever given! Out on such friendship.

PROSPECTS OF COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.

These are cheering. The June convention was a most important measure. It distributed information throughout the state, and its influences have been most happy. Gentlemen have now been induced to take an active interest in Colonization as a scheme of *practical utility*, and pressing importance, who have heretofore regarded it but as a fanciful exhibition of amiable but useless philanthropy. Numerous meetings have been held to form auxiliary societies, which have been spirited in their action, and

attended by the worth, talent and energy of the neighbourhood in which they were held. The proceedings of some of them will be found in this number of the Journal. At all of them the 3d resolution was expressly approved. This is as it should be. To withhold the voice of warning where there is impending danger, is to fail to perform the duties of a Christian and a man.

THE LATE CONVENTION.

The abolition press is violent in denouncing the proceedings of the late Convention, and stigmatizing those who took part in it. The 3d resolution bears the brunt of all the fury, that is now being wasted northward among the abolitionists. It is able to bear it. Fairly and candidly examined, as it has been by the Editor of the Christian Advocate, formerly a member of the Colonization Board in Baltimore, (see his article below) the resolution has nothing to fear. After what has been said by Dr. Bond, for we attribute the article to his able pen, it is unnecessary for us to add one word in vindication of our friends who have been so unjustly and wantonly assailed. The unanimity of the proceedings of the Convention with such men in it, is conclusive as to the propriety of the resolutions that were adopted.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

'Among the events most cheering to the hearts of Christian philanthropists, we hail the convention of generous men who assembled in Baltimore on the 3d ult. to give aid and countenance to the great enterprise of colonizing the free coloured people of the state, with their own consent, on the western coast of Africa.

'The convention was composed of delegates, elected by meetings of the citizens in the different counties and cities, in pursuance of a call from the State Colonization Society; and a full account of their proceedings is given in the Maryland State Colonization Journal.

'The ministers of the gospel, of all denominations, were invited to attend and participate in the proceedings, and were most respectfully represented in the convention.

'We have been induced to look the more carefully into the doings of this convention, because the editor of Zion's Watchman has denounced them as 'iniquitous,' and holds up Bishop Waugh and the Rev. Mr. Emory as 'persecutors of the coloured people,' because they attended and partook in the debates. He does not tell us what either of these reverend gentlemen said or did, but he introduces a coloured correspodent as saying, '*They have* IDENTIFIED *themselves with our* PERSECUTORS, and by the *advocacy* and adoption of a certain resolution, 'breathed out THREATENINGS' against us, for persisting to remain *in the land of our birth*, and for indulging the hope, that they and the people will yet practically demonstrate that they love their neighbours *as* themselves. We cannot, sir, prosper as a church, while our ministers are doing what they can to make us *wretched*, and *miserable*, and *poor*, and *blind*, and *naked*. HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG!'

'This is a literal quotation from the editorial columns of Zion's Watchman; and the capitals and italics are as we find them.

'Now, we shall consider Mr. Sunderland as the author. The stale trick of pretending to quote from a correspondent will not pass. Besides, he would be equally answerable for the injustice and misrepresentation which we will prove to have been done to Bishop Waugh, Mr. Emory, and the

convention, if he could give forty real signatures to the communication. The resolution complained of was before him; he prints it, and so shall we; and then we will submit it to any honest man—an abolitionist, if Mr. Sunderland pleases—whether the resolution justifies the allegation. We really cannot let this pass. Mr. Sunderland must 'stand up to the rack' this time, 'fodder or no fodder.' He must take back his slander of our good bishop, and of brother Emory, ay, and of the convention too, or lose what reputation is left him for candor or honesty.

'Our readers at the south must excuse us. We are better acquainted with our abolitionist brethren in the north and east than we were at the beginning of our editorial career. And we say it with thankfulness, that many of them are men that cannot be appealed to in vain in a good cause. They are not very well satisfied with Mr. Sunderland. He has often grieved them by his recklessness and his personalities. They have adhered to him, and supported his paper, under the impression, which he has been careful to make, that to abandon the 'Watchman' was to give up the cause of the slave. It is true that the Watchman is the worst enemy of the slave, but they do not see this. They are really pious, however, and deeply and abidingly attached to Methodism, and to the economy and government of the church; mistaken, infatuated, if you will—yet good men—lovers of God, and of the brethren.

'We make our appeal to them, therefore, with confidence, against this 'accuser of the brethren;' this reckless assailant of Bishop Waugh; of Robert Emory, the son of our lamented Bishop Emory; of the good citizens of our native state, in the persons of their representatives in convention assembled; and we repeat it, we anticipate their verdict with a confidence proportioned to the estimate we have formed and expressed of their piety.

'Here follows, then, the resolution on which Mr. Sunderland's fearful denunciation is based. We copy it from the Watchman verbatim et literatim, capitals, italics, and all. The capitals and italics, however, are his own. In other respects it does not differ from the resolution which we find in the Maryland Colonization Journal.

"Resolved, That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this State, and while this Convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependent upon the action of the free colored people themselves, *yet if, regardless of what has been done in anticipation of such result,* to provide them with an asylum, they continue to PERSIST *in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying an equality of social and political rights, they ought to be* SOLEMNLY WARNED, *that, in the opinion of this Convention, the day* MUST ARRIVE *when circumstances, that cannot then be controlled, and which are now maturing,* WILL DEPRIVE THEM *of the* FREEDOM OF CHOICE, AND LEAVE THEM NO ALTERNATIVE BUT REMOVAL."

'Now, then, brethren, you have read the resolution of the convention—read it again—scrutinize it carefully, and then hear us, while we appeal to you in the language of Mr. Sunderland himself, 'Friends of freedom! Christians! Patriots! and all who fear God of every name! we ask your attention to the [above] resolution, passed by a State Colonization Convention, held in Baltimore on the 3d and 4th ult.' Ay, we ask your attention to it, and we ask you to say whether it justifies the charge?

'Does the convention express—does their language imply a *desire* that the coloured people should be forced out of the state? On the contrary, does not the resolution say that the convention *deprecates* such a measure?

'This convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes Colonization dependent upon the action of the free coloured people themselves.' It is true the convention 'warns' the free coloured people that there is cause to apprehend such an event; and that it will be uncontrollable; but this only implies, that though the friends of the coloured people will still desire to prevent it, they will not have power to control legislative action. And was it not a solemn duty to give this warning if the evil was foreseen? Must the catastrophe so much, and we will add, so long dreaded, be permitted to come upon these hapless people suddenly, and without preparation? Surely it was kind and merciful to apprise an unhappy, helpless race, that, long as their friends had resisted the measures which were 'maturing,' the time would come when they would no longer be able to prevent or postpone their consummation, and to advise them to seek a covert from the storm; to hasten to the asylum which God, in his good providence had provided for them, through the benevolence of their friends. If such were the real apprehensions of the convention, the resolution must be admitted to be wise and merciful. We rejoice that it has passed; and especially do we rejoice, that the convention has borne its testimony against any change 'in the principle which makes Colonization dependent on the action of the free coloured people themselves.' Colonization would be utterly odious and hateful without this feature. Maryland in Liberia would no longer be the land of promise to the coloured race, but would assume the aspect and the terrors of a Botany Bay. We hope the fears of the convention are unfounded. But it was christian kindness—it was filial duty to exhort those on whom the storm might come unexpectedly to secure themselves a covert and a defence.

'Now then, allowing that Bishop Waugh and brother Emory advocated and voted for this resolution, did they thereby 'identify themselves with the persecutors' of the people of colour? Do they 'breathe out threatenings against them?' Merciful Father! Beverly Waugh and Robert Emory breathe out threatenings! They the enemies of coloured men! It is impossible that any man who knows them can believe it. Even Le Roy Sunderland did not believe it—no, not a word of it, even when he penned it. He published it for effect. Not to aid abolition, but to weaken the attachment of Methdists to the Church, and to favour schemes long contemplated, but which cannot succeed until the church is rendered odious, by bringing her most eminent ministers into contempt.

'But will abolitionists who fear God—can they continue their support to such a vehicle of wilful misrepresentation as the Watchman? Can they do so without being partakers of other men's sins? Can the cause they espouse prosper in unrighteousness? O! 'my soul, come not thou into their secret—unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united.'

'Mr. Sunderland cannot escape by any subtilty or evasion. He has published Bishop Waugh and Mr. Emory as the persecutors of the people of colour—as breathing out threatenings against them—as endeavouring to make them 'miserable and wretched, poor and blind, and naked;' and he grounds his charge upon a resolution of the Maryland Colonization Society, which was before him at the time. This resolution he publishes, emphasized by italics, and emblazoned with capitals. He comments upon it, and tortures it. And he not only gives a meaning to it which it will not bear, but he has the effrontery to give it a meaning which is the very reverse of its whole import and bearing—nay, of the plain purpose and intention of the convention, explicitly and clearly declared. He makes the convention the advocates of coercive Colonization, when they unequivocally declare, that they would deprecate such a departure from the principle which makes Colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free

people of colour themselves. He denounces Bishop Waugh and Mr. Emory for *advocating* a measure which the resolution itself 'deprecates!' And to show his contempt for the understandings of his own readers, he publishes the resolution, introducing it with a flourish of trumpets, vainly supposing he can impose upon his abolitionist subscribers by dint of capitals and italics. Nous verrons.

'But after all, the part which Bishop Waugh and Mr. Emory took, in regard to this resolution, does not appear in the published proceedings of the convention. It is possible that the original resolution, as offered to the convention, may have taken different ground; and we may owe it to the stand taken by these gentlemen, and others who are known to be watchful over the best interests of the people of colour, that the convention did not express other views, with regard to legislative action on the subject of colonization. It may reasonably be inferred from the fears the convention express, that public sentiment tends to strong measures; and if so, that this feeling was to be found among the members of the convention who had been deputed by mass meetings of the people themselves. If it shall be found, hereafter, that the friends of humanity owe to these and other clergymen the stand taken against this popular feeling, and the resistance which the resolution opposes to it, what will this veritable editor—this traducer then say for himself? What will he say? Why, just nothing at all. He will wipe his mouth, and publish an article on holiness and christian perfection, and there will be an end of the matter. How long good men will continue to sustain him in his unchristian course remains to be seen. It is hard for a party to give up a file leader; yet we do believe that there are many, very many abolitionists—modern—ultra abolitionists, who love the cause of truth and righteousness better than their party. If the result should prove us to have been mistaken, we shall lament it, but not on our own account; we shall deplore the weakness and waywardness of human nature, but we shall console ourself with the consciousness, that our expectation was founded in that charity which hopeth all things.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. Has there ever been an instance where two races that could not amalgamate by inter-marriage, lived as free men in harmony, in the same land, with equal social and political rights?

A. No! not one!

Q. Have there ever been any instances to the contrary?

A. Many. The most prominent of which is furnished in the case of the Moors and the Spaniards, both occupants of Spain at one time—both free—both civilized—both eminent in arts and arms. Colour interposed an insuperable barrier to inter-marriage, which was heightened by difference of religious faith, and the Moors had to remove from the land.

Q. How did they remove?

A. They removed before the sword.

Q. What is the inference drawn from this?

A. That if the abolitionists were to succeed to the full extent of their wishes, by making every slave in Maryland a free man, they would but increase the necessity of Colonization, as the only means of enabling the freed slaves, along with the other free people of colour, to escape peacefully and quietly, and advantageously in all respects, from a land, which history tells them, in the voice of solemn and constant warning, is but their temporary home.

UNJUST CHARGES.

It is very common to put upon the shoulders of Colonization all the public action, which the free people of colour, or their northern friends, deem adverse to their comfort or interests, present or prospective. This is unjust if done in ignorance, and malicious to boot, if done by those knowing better.

Colonization has nothing to do with political action or measures of popular expediency. It has provided a place to which free persons of colour can emigrate happily. It receives, in its settlements, all who come, whether they come voluntarily to better their condition—whether they come to avoid the daily pressure of popular prejudices—or whether they come because of the operation of legislation affecting them. And Colonization has grown out of a fixed and increasing belief that to provide such an asylum against an evil day, was the duty of the Christian, the Philanthropist, and the Patriot of America.

NOTICES FOR EMIGRANTS.

We re-publish from the Baltimore Clipper some admirable articles by Dr. Hall, the General Agent of the State Society, and Editor of this Journal (now temporarily absent—whence this notice, which he would not, in his own chair editorial, have taken—) addressed to the free people of colour. There is no man better qualified to write or speak upon the subject of Africa than Dr. Hall. He resided at the old colonies, as physician, for two years, and he afterwards founded, and for two years governed, the colony at Cape Palmas.

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The annexed series of brief communications addressed to 'Emigrants,' published in the Baltimore Clipper, were written, as will be seen on perusal, in answer to an article addressed to the Editor of the Clipper over that signature, making enquiries respecting the colony of Cape Palmas, and the inducements offered to those desirous of going thither. They are re-published in the Journal at the request of some friends of the cause.

As the several sections were written at intervals of some days or a week, and thereby some one number would be likely to fall into the hands of individuals who had not seen the preceding ones, it was judged necessary briefly to advert to or recapitulate their contents. This will explain the too frequent repetitions, so obvious, when read as they are here published, collectively. However, it is hoped the important facts therein contained and plainly expressed, will compensate for a want of perspicuity of arrangement, or elegance in style. It will at least enable the patrons and friends of the cause, to judge correctly of the situation of those whose happiness and welfare they have endeavoured to promote, and give them an increasing confidence in recommending the subject to the consideration of the coloured population. It will also enable such of the latter as are disposed reasonably to examine into and consider the matter, to see at a glance the advantages attendant on a change of their present location. H.

'To the Editors of the Clipper.

'*Sirs*,—Having learned by personal application to you, that the article signed 'Emigrants,' in your paper of this morning, was actually written by one desirous of obtaining information upon the subject of African Colonization, I have to solicit of you the favour of a little space in your columns for a reply, not doubting, from the interest you have so frequently manifested in the cause, that it will be readily granted.

'My first impression in reading the article was, that no further notice of it was necessary, than was implied in your introductory remarks, viz: that all information respecting the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas, and of the facilities afforded by the Maryland State Colonization Society for going thither, could best be obtained by applying at the Colonization Office, where an agent can be consulted, whose principal business it is to disseminate information with regard to the subject, and to act upon all matters relating to the colony. And I would now say to all those who have any wish or desire to become 'Emigrants,' that necessary, clear, and definite information can only be obtained by applying at the office, where not only an agent can be consulted, but one of the citizens of the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, who is now in this country for his wife and children. Many documents also, of deep interest and importance can be examined there, as maps and plans of the colony, drawn by the colonial secretary, delineating in full every feature and peculiarity of the country, and the actual location of the farm or town lot of each and every individual emigrant, with their names affixed. Tables of statistics can also be seen, showing the number of acres of land under cultivation by each colonist, the articles raised on the same, the births, marriages and deaths in the colony, the census of each several year since its fonndation, with the occupation or mode of life of each individual, and in fact all information of the most minute and trivial character connected with the subject, can most readily be obtained by any and every coloured person on application, and they are most earnestly and kindly invited to call, even if they have nothing like a fixed determination to emigrate.

'In answer to the one special question of your correspondent, respecting the sailing of the next vessel, I will say, that it is determined to despatch one from the 1st to the 10th of November next, capable of carrying 100 emigrants, should that number apply for passage. The terms now approved by the society are as follows: all emigrants shall be supplied with farming utensils sufficient to enable them to cultivate their lots, and also with suitable and necessary fixtures and furniture for their voyage, provided they do not already possess the same. Their passage and provisioning will be free, and good and ample rations and provisions furnished for six months, after their arrival in the colony. All baggage, trade goods, household furniture, &c. will be carried free to the extent of two barrels to each individual. Every adult head of a family, and every male member over 21 years of age, will be entitled on arriving at the colony, to a lot of good land, containing at least five acres, on which a good and comfortable house can be erected for $100 at farthest; and in case the heads of families have not the means of erecting their own dwellings, the coloured agent will do so for them, at the above reasonable charge, or at the actual cost, and the occupant shall have a deed of the same, by paying for the cost of the house in labour, at from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to the capacity and occupation of the emigrant.

'Having made a longer notice than I intended in simply answering the first question of your correspondent, I will defer until another time some additional remarks upon the character and condition of the present inhabi-

tants of Maryland in Liberia, and upon the subject generally of emigrating thither, of the persons most suitable to emigrate, as it regards their own interest and the welfare of the colony, and upon the preparations necessary preparatory to their departure, &c.: as you doubtless will be more willing to afford me a small space at sundry times, than a column or two at once; and besides, short articles will be more likely to meet the eye, and be read by those most interested.

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TO 'EMIGRANTS.'

'In my brief answer to your query respecting the sailing of a vessel for Cape Palmas, I proposed giving you some further details with regard to the colony—I placed you there free of expense, on your own lot of good land, in the immediate vicinity of other settlers, with six months provisions in advance. Now, if you have capital to the amount of $100 contract at once to have your house built: if not, the colonial agent will build it for you, and you may pay him in labour when your circumstances will enable you to render it, and not before. You will therefore, at once, commence tilling the soil in order to have provisions when your six months shall have expired. You will first go into your neighbour's lot and procure a quantity of sweet potato vines, and plant some quarter of an acre or so, which will constantly, after three months afford more than a large family can consume. They produce at least three times the amount per square rod that they do in Maryland, and more than three times the size. I have seen one raised at Cape Palmas that weighed 13½ pounds. They average by the barrel as I have bought them for the use of my vessel, at least 1 pound each. Next plant about 40 plantain trees on the border of your lot, which will after four months, supply your family with bread stuffs vastly superior to the corn used in this country, and capable of being cooked and prepared in many different ways. Next plant at the commencement of each month a few rows of Indian corn—and for six months in the year you may have your table supplied with roasting ears. Into your garden you will introduce the ockra or gumbo, the tomato, the egg plant, kail, beets, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, peas, beans, &c.; the Lima-bean grows to much greater perfection than in America, requires but once planting, blossoms and bears at least eight months in a year; each successive year the same stock or vine sending forth new shoots like the grape. You will plant some dozen pawpaw trees, which will constantly the whole year bear a fruit equal in size, richness and flavour to the choicest cantelope or musk-melon, and that too without any farther culture than once planting. You will also plant a few dozen banana trees, each stock of which every four months will produce a cluster of fruit weighing from 25 to 50 pounds, samples of which although of an inferior size and quality from the West Indies, you often see in our fruit shops.

'You will plant the borders of your garden with pine apples, as they are much better so cultivated, than when gathered from the woods where they grow spontaneously and in abundance. A few sweet orange trees about the house form a good shade, besides being very fragrant when in blossom and affording a fruit with which you are well acquainted.

'The lot ought to be ditched to protect you from your neighbour's cattle, or planted with a hedge of lime or palm trees; the former being the most beautiful, especially when bearing fruit, but the palms are most useful, as their nuts afford very palateable and wholesome food, and the oil expressed therefrom is used in cooking, being altogether preferred by the colonists to lard. It is also burned in lamps for lighting dwellings. The tops of the palms afford a good substitute for cabbage, and a very pleasant wine is

extracted from the trunk. A few cocoa nut trees would also be desirable and could easily be obtained. The principal grain used in the colony is rice, and can be raised there with much less labour than in America. It can be bought at all seasons of the year from the natives at from 50 cents to $1 per bushel.

'As to animal food (of which, by the way, from the great amount of rich vegetables and fruits you have in that climate, you require very little) a few words will suffice. It will be necessary at first to build you a snug little outhouse for your fowls and ducks, and also a pen or yard for the protection of any sheep, goats or neat cattle which you may be able to obtain. Fowls are much more easily propagated there than in this country, as they produce eggs at all seasons of the year. The muscovy duck thrives well and grows to an enormous size, not unfrequently weighing 10 pounds. Goats, sheep and neat cattle require no housing but a shed at any season of the year, and but little feeding as they subsist chiefly on grass. The latter are of a small breed, but sleek and well formed, and labour well in the yoke. The harbor and rivers abound in fish of great variety and excellent quality, which are taken by the colonists in nets and seines. Game is also abundant, a great variety of river fowls, guinea hens, pheasants and pigeons. The forest affords much large game, the principal kinds of which are wild hogs, bush cats, monkeys, and many varieties of the deer, as the antelope, gazelle and musk deer.

'I have thus briefly noticed only what will conduce to your *physical comfort* in Maryland in Liberia, and what *is* enjoyed by a large proportion of the emigrants now established there, and what too is attainable by the poorest coloured man in this community, even if encumbered by a large family. I will take occasion hereafter to speak of *other* advantages attendant on emigrating thither, more worthy of consideration.

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'In my last I gave you a brief sketch of the *creature comforts* attainable by all honest, industrious men emigrating to Cape Palmas, of the most ordinary capacity. I omitted to notice one point in speaking of the physical condition of the colony of very great importance, viz: the character of the climate. You, no doubt, are sensible that the sufferings of the poor proceed principally from two causes, viz: cold and hunger, and in this country the first is productive by far of the greatest amount. The suffering is not only immediate from the direct action of the cold and damp air, but many violent and incurable diseases are induced thereby, even among that class of labourers generally thought to be *good livers*. Although few actually freeze to death in a city like this, or in this country, yet you are well aware that the poor suffer more from want of whole and sufficient warm covering, from tenanting old, open and decayed dwellings and damp cellars, than from all other causes put together. Now, in Liberia you are at once relieved from this greatest source of human misery. There the climate is ever agreeable and uniform. Within the past ten days we have had both warmer and cooler weather in Baltimore than is ever experienced in Liberia. The natives go nearly naked at all seasons, wearing only a thin covering for decency, and fires are never kindled except for culinary purposes. Neither is the weather ever uncomfortably warm, owing to the constant alternatives of land and sea breezes, and a light thin haze which pervades the atmosphere at seasons when the sun is vertical.

'In addition, therefore, to the great facilities you have in procuring food, from the richness of the soil, the rapid course of vegetation in that country, and the great variety and superior character of its vegetable products, you are insured not only against actual suffering from cold but relieved from the

necessity of providing against it, which in this country requires at least half of the hard earnings of the poor, and consequently your circumstances so far as appertains to your personal comfort and physical wants are decidedly better than they ever can be in America.

'Still, were there no other considerations or reasons for inducing the man of colour to leave the United States and emigrate to a foreign land, than the mere improvement of his physical condition, or the more easy gratification of his bodily wants and desires, I should not now be engaged in addressing you. The site of that beautiful settlement at Cape Palmas would still have remained a wilderness and jungle, and an association like the Colonization Society would never have existed. The principal, in fact the only design of the original founders of the Colonization scheme, was to place the man of colour in a situation where he could enjoy all the blessings and advantages of a free government. And the simple question at once arises, are these blessings and advantages to be realized in Maryland in Liberia? I will proceed to answer:

'In the first place, the Maryland State Colonization Society projected the plan of founding a colony, and was the actual cause of its existence. They were of course empowered, and of necessity bound, to adopt some principles of government for the same. In this measure one object alone could be supposed to influence or dictate their course, viz: the permanent good and happiness of the governed, the citizens of the colony. Accordingly, a constitution was granted, giving to the citizens of Maryland in Liberia every right and privilege enjoyed by the white citizens of the territories of the United States. All laws or statutes in force in the colony are but extracts and copies of those which govern the most civilized nations in the world, so condensed and simplified as to be easily understood by the most ignorant and unlettered man.

'The administration of the government is at this time entirely in the hands of coloured people. No white agent of the society now having any connection with the colony whatever, and all whites residing in the colony owe the same allegiance to the government as unnaturalized foreigners resident in the United States do to its government. The governor is well educated, and as styled by the captain of the U. S. Frigate Cyane, a 'gentleman.' Since his residence in Liberia, his reputation has not only extended to all English settlements along the coast, but he is well known both in America and Europe as a man of education and talents. The other important offices of the colony, as physician, secretary and storekeeper, are filled by gentlemen of good character, and of sufficient learning to enable them to perform their duties with credit to themselves and advantage to the colony.

'The people of the colony elect annually from among themselves, such officers as lieutenant-governor, high sheriff, register of deeds and wills, justices of the peace, constables, selectmen, highway surveyors, &c. Every adult male citizen is entitled to the privilege of voting, and after a residence in the colony of two years is elligible to any office. All males of proper age are required to perform military duty as in the United States. The chief military officer, with the title of major, is appointed by the governor. All other officers are chosen by the members of their respective companies. There are three schools constantly in operation, intended especially for the benefit of the children of the colony, and their attendance is required by law. And it is a fact, that they are more uniformly acquainted with the rudiments of English education than are the children of any town of the size of Harper in this state. There are two churches in which coloured clergymen officiate, viz: Methodist and Baptist. Some few, however, attend the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, under the ministration of the white missionaries of these denominations.

'Thus, in becoming citizens of Maryland in Liberia, you are at once ushered into a new state of existence. You not only enjoy all the blessings of a free government, but constitute a part of that government. You are at once one of the sovereigns of the land, you are one on whom the permanence, the very existence of the government depends. If you have talents and capacity, you are soon called upon to exercise them in fulfilling the duties of some public station; and then for the first time you will not only feel the *importance*, but the *responsibility* attendant on a state of freedom; then only can you feel the true dignity of man; then only are the highest feelings of your nature called into action. Your intelligence and energy may be fully exercised for the accomplishment of ends and purposes affecting your individual self—but 'tis only where the whole powers of the mind are called into action for the benefit of your fellow men, and are essential to their good, that you can truly judge of the actual importance to society of one individual member. Then a new feeling is implanted in your breast, a new passion cherished and enjoyed, and this is *Patriotism*. Of other matters I will speak in a future number.

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In my former numbers I have endeavoured to detail to you in the most plain and explicit manner possible, the terms on which you would be received as citizens of Maryland in Liberia, and the facilities you would there enjoy of procuring all that would conduce to your physical comfort and happiness; and also, of the very material change thus wrought in your condition in a moral and political point of view. I believe I have conclusively shewn, that with the same amount of labour, you can procure more plentifully, not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life, and at the same time, you can there enjoy the privileges and attain a rank and standing, that it is believed you never can in the United States. As yet I have merely spoken of what is attainable by every coloured man of the most ordinary capacity, without any considerable amount of funds. I have spoken only of what is now enjoyed by a large majority of the citizens of the colony, in fact, by every one of industrious and economical habits. No individual has ever emigrated to that colony possessing funds to the amount of $500, and but two or three to the amount of $100, a large majority being entirely penniless. It may be well now to say a few words concerning the advantages which wealth, energy and business talents would enable an emigrant possessed of them, to enjoy. Many interesting speculations in connection with this subject might be entered into, but the same would trespass too much upon the limits of the Journal whose columns are so kindly opened to these communications. I refer to the present state of the whole continent of Africa, the importance of which from its geographical position and vast resources, are just beginning to be appreciated. Should the slave trade be entirely and permanently abolished, and the present peaceful state of the world be preserved, fifty years will not elapse ere Africa will be the seat of a most active and extensive commerce, unequalled by that of any region of the tropical world. She possesses the soil, the climate, the physical force, and only requires capital and intellect to enable her to flood the world with those tropical productions, which have for the past century been so eagerly sought in the Rocky Islands of the West Indies, and which have been there produced at such a sacrifice of human life and human happiness. But of contingencies I purpose not now to speak, rather of what can be done at Cape Palmas, by a man of moderate capital and good business capacity.

'There are two ways open by which a competence if not a fortune can be realized, viz: by trade and agriculture. The facilities for the former

are very great, and respecting which, the most minute details will be cheerfully given to any one who may feel disposed to make personal application to the writer. But the simple fact, that the whole trade of that section of the coast, which consists of barter of one commodity for another, and is now done by British and American vessels of large size, sailed at an enormous expense, and detained from six to ten months in each voyage, could be as well performed by small crafts, which could be readily built at Cape Palmas, and sailed at less than one-quarter of the expense, proves that all that is wanting, is intellect, energy and capital, not only to compete with all foreign traders successfully, but to drive them out of the retail traffic altogether! This coasting business alone, in which large foreign vessels cannot contest advantageously, would now afford employment for at least twenty colonial crafts; and the number would increase in proportion to the rapid increase of business on the coast.

'The other mode in which funds could be employed to advantage, and the best one, as affording the most safe returns, improving the condition of the colony, and insuring a permanence and increase of the business, is the establishment of a coffee or sugar plantation. Both of these products are indigenous to Africa—the former of the most perfect species, is found in abundance in the forest, and only requires transplanting, in order to yield at least one hundred per cent. more than the most prolific species cultivated in the West Indies. The sugar cane now growing on the public farm in Cape Palmas, is equal in size and weight to that produced in any part of the world, and is capable of being cultivated to any extent in every variety of soil throughout the colony. Now for the facilities of action.—Land of the best quality can be obtained at from 50 cents to $1 per acre. The labour of strong adult males can be obtained at from 2 to $4 per month—payment only to be made during the season in which service is required. Oxen and asses can be employed for grinding the cane. Rice can be purchased for feeding labourers at 50 cents per bushel. The most valuable and durable timber, for building and machinery, can be obtained in any quantities, and at reasonable prices. And in fact, every facility exists for carrying on operations for the production of sugar and coffee, at a less expense than it can be done in the West Indies, and requiring less than one-tenth the amount of capital. The whole expense of labour not exceeding the interest on the money required for slave labour! Now, these are facts worthy of the serious consideration of every coloured man with a capital and business capacity. What would be the result, were such inducements held out to the white population of the old world or to the people of these United States to emigrate? Let the present rush of settlers to New South Wales, to Canada, to our western wilds, and to Texas, answer.

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'In sundry articles in answer to your enquires respecting the Colonization Society and the colony of Maryland in Liberia, I have confined myself to a fair detail of facts, of which the following is a summary:

'1st. That a vessel would sail from this port to Cape Palmas, early in the present year; that free passage to emigrants and moveables would be allowed; good stores provided during the voyage, and that rations be allowed to each emigrant for six months after their arrival.

'2dly. That each and every adult emigrant, head of a family, or single male, would be allowed five acres of good land, adjoining other colonists' farms, that a good house could be built on the same for $100, and that in case any emigrant was not able to pay that sum, the house would be built by the colonial agent, and a credit given for the same until the debtor might be able to pay.

'3dly. That the soil would produce in variety and abundance all the vegetables peculiar to tropical climates, that the same would be procured with a much less amount of labour than in this country; that animal food could be procured there in as great variety as in America, and that no industrious man could ever suffer in that country, for want of good and sufficient food.

'4thly. That the climate of Cape Palmas was ever agreeable and uniform, never so warm nor so cold as is the weather in Baltimore; during any of the summer months the thermometer never passing 70° on the one extreme, and 88° on the other; consequently, all bodily suffering, and a great variety of diseases, induced from exposure to cold, would be avoided.

'5thly. That every emigrant on arriving in the colony, becomes in every acceptation of the word, *a free man*, and is entitled to such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States—is entitled to vote, to trial by jury, to bear arms, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and is eligible to the highest offices in the gift of the state, and that all such privileges as are now enjoyed by any and every citizen of Maryland in Liberia, and every office of emolument and trust is now held by coloured people, emigrants from the United States.

'6thly. That facilities surpassed by no other country in the world, are open for the acquisition of wealth, either by tilling the soil, which produces all the staples of the tropical world, or by commercial pursuits, in which there is less rivalry than is ever to be found in more civilized countries, where trade has become settled into regular channels, and where large capital is necessary to insure success.

'Such is an abstract of the details given you more at large respecting the colony of Maryland in Liberia, and the advantages attendant on emigrating thither; and the proofs of the entire correctness of the same are beyond all doubt or question. Taking it, therefore, for granted, that you give full credit thereto, which you must if you act honestly or rationally, I have to ask you what and how much you sacrifice in order to avail yourself of such advantages? What do you leave behind you in America so dear and precious? Have you the soil on which by your free and voluntary labour you can procure your daily bread? Or do you not rather depend upon the will of others to employ and feed you? Is not your very existence dependent on the will of another race? Do you leave a climate of an ever agreeable temperature in which you are even secure from suffering for want of sufficient clothing or shelter? Or are you not (I mean the majority of the coloured race in this state) unable to endure the winter of this climate from poverty, and consequently the inability to procure for yourselves good houses and warm clothing? Do you here enjoy either individually, or as a people, any of those rights and privileges which have ever been considered dearer to man than life itself? Are you not rather debarred, not only all participation in the formation of the government under which you live, or in the administration of the same, but even from the common blessings and advantages usually derived therefrom, viz: the equal protection of the persons and property from violence and plunder? Will the laws of this country and the customs of society permit you to occupy other than the most inferior stations in life; and even then can you attain an equal stand for respectability and character in the social relations with the poorest white citizen? In addition to all other disadvantages consequent upon your present unhappy condition in society, is the same not necessarily productive of a great amount of moral evil and consequent irremediable moral suffering? And do you not necessarily entail the same upon your children—and are you not responsible for the results? With such an increasing weight of responsibility upon you, yourselves suffer all the ills attendant on

a state of degradation and oppression, eating the bread of sorrow and drinking of the bitter cup of affliction and entailing the same on your children, I can only ask *how can you—remain?* That there is elsewhere, too, a great and increasing responsibility I well know, that as a nation, as individuals the white citizens of these United States have yet before them a time of reckoning; but this in no degree exculpates you. A plan has been projected, and its feasibility tested, not only to relieve yourselves and children from servitude and oppression, but one that will secure to you the fairest heritage on earth, where no bar exists to your attaining the highest perfectability of human government and human society, and where you can be the happy instrument of diffusing an increased degree of light and knowledge to a people ready to receive you in their lands as teachers, friends and brethren; but if you will continue to reject the fair overtures made, if you prefer to retain your present position in the land and entail degradation and sorrow upon your posterity—*on your own selves must rest the consequences.* Very respectfully, yours,

'James Hall.'

STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF SOCIAL DISTINCTION.

At a meeting lately held near the village of Ellicotts' Mills, attended by both white and coloured people, the General Agent of the Colonization Society addressed the assemblage. The meeting was in a shady grove on a hill side, in the open air. On one hand of the speaker was standing the white audience, on the other the coloured. Immediately before him, and dividing the two masses, was a lane formed by them. In the course of his address the agent came to speak of the improbability of the coloured people ever rising in this country to the grade of social or political equality with the whites. At length he pointed to the green alley before him, and asked them why it was not filled with listeners as were the other portions of the hill side. There was nothing to mark its limits—it was as pleasant and shady a standing place, and yet there it was unoccupied. 'It represents,' he said, 'the distinction between your two races. There it always has been. Have you ever known it narrower than it now is?—Do you expect to see it become narrower?—Is it not as it was in your earliest youth—in your father's days?—Is it now in truth wider than it was then—and will not it always be there until an audience of but one colour occupies the hill side?'

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF ABOLITION.

What has abolition done for the slave?

It has rendered his lot harder, by making it necessary, in the opinion of his master, to keep a stricter guard upon him, and curtail him of privileges, which abolition has suggested to him the means of abusing: nor is it any satisfaction to *him* to know, that in *the opinion of abolitionists*, his master but aggravates an alleged guilt by these measures of self-protection.

What has abolition done for the free coloured man?

It has told him the southern people were his enemies. It has destroyed the kindly feelings and sympathies, which if any thing could have enabled him to live always in peace and kindness with the whites, would have done so, and it has hastened the period, when the conviction of the necessity of separation will be made so strong, by mutual distrust and jealousy, that the

free coloured people will see, that in the language of the third resolution, there is 'no alternative but removal.'

If abolition has done any thing more to *benefit* the slave or free coloured people, we should like to have it pointed out.

COMMUNICATED.

'Two distinct and numerous races cannot dwell in harmony together but as masters and slaves, unless they can be amalgamated by inter-marriage. Separation is essential to the enjoyment of their mutual and peaceful freedom, and in no way can this be more effectively and kindly accomplished than by the dominant race providing the other with a home out of the limits of the land. This proposition, upon which Colonization rests, is proved by history. The hostility which marked the intercourse of the Saxons and Normans, continued until the races were mingled by marriage. The Moors and Spaniards were continually at variance until the latter were swept from the land; they were of different blood and religion, and their political divisions could not be healed by social union. The Partheniæ were the children of Lacedæmonian soldiers, who had been released from the obligation of an oath, which the army had taken,—to remain in the field until the Messenians were subdued,—for the purpose of rearing up, by mingling with the wives of the absent, children to supply the decrease in the population. By the returned warriors this offspring of the necessity of the republic, then grown to be young men, was shut out from companionship and political influence. A sense of inferiority prompted an attempt to overthrow the state. To accomplish this they allied themselves to the Helots, men whom their fathers had reduced into bondage, and whom they had been taught to hold in contempt. Their conspiracy was, however, discovered, and the assembly furnished them with vessels and arms, and in a few years a colony was growing into importance on the shores of Italy, which looked to the Partheniæ as its founders. This last example is an apt one, though drawn from so remote a period. As the citizens of Sparta guarded, by the establishment of a colony, against the recurrence of a danger, so may the citizens of Maryland, by the use of the same means, provide against the happening of a similar emergency. HISTORY.'

A meeting of the citizens of the first election district of Anne Arundel county, was held at Butler's tavern on the 16th July, to form a society auxiliary to the State Colonization Society of Maryland.

The following nomination of officers was made and unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

For President.—William Brogden.

Vice-Presidents.—Robert Carr, Robert W. Kent, Wm. O'Hara, John Mercer, Dr. Martin Fenwick, Dr. James Cheston.

Managers.—Alexander J. Murray, John G. Rogers, Thos. J. Dorsett, D. McC. Brogdon, Richard Sellman, Jos. N. Stockett, James Boyle, Charles Steele, Wm. Ghislin, Rinaldo Pindall, Dr. J. Higgins, Samuel H. Hamilton, Henry Owings, Samuel Carr, Edward McCeney, Sprigg Harwood, George Gale, S. H. Dorsett, Thos. R. Kent, Thos. S. Iglehart, Sol. G. Chaney, Wm. Tucker, Jr., B. L. Bird, A. C. Gibbs, Francis Bird.

Treasurer.—John Iglehart.

Secretary.—John S. Sellman.

A meeting of the citizens of the eighth election district of Anne Arundel county, was held at the chapel near Tracey's Landing on the 15th July, to form a society auxiliary to the Sate Colonization Society of Maryland.

The following nomination of officers was made and unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

For President.—John F. Wilson.

Vice-Presidents.—Col. J. G. Harrison, James Kent, Henry H. Hall, John Scrivener, Gustavius Weems, James Owings, Sr.

Managers.—Charles Hodges, Dr. T. J. Lawrence, Dr. B. Carr, Dr. James S. Owings, Nathan Childs, Capt. J. Wood, Capt. L. Griffith, Gassaway Winterson, Thomas N. Weems, Wm. J. W. Compton, David G. Weems, John Childs, Alexander Owings, John Sellman, Theo. Norman, Dr. T. J. Franklin, Capt. S. Gover, Edward Hall, Jacob F. Deale, Cephas Simmons.

Treasurer.—Wm. H. Wood.

Secretary.—Robert Griffith.

It is proposed to re-publish, from time to time, as the limits of the Journal will permit, extracts from the earlier correspondence with the colony at Cape Palmas. This correspondence was originally published in the Journal, but so few copies of the papers now remain, that a perfect series is difficult to be obtained—and the correspondence is valuable as presenting the most interesting and detailed history of the origin of a government that is any where to be met with.

The secretaries of the auxiliary societies that have been or may be formed, will confer a favour by sending lists of their respective officers, directed to the office in Baltimore. The publication of the proceedings in the county papers does not always furnish the desired information to the office here.

FOURTH OF JULY CONTRIBUTIONS—Continued.

July	14th.	Received of the		Rev. John Healey, Baptist Church, Fell's Point, .	$4 85
"	"	"	"	Rev. Wm. H. T. Harrison, St. John's Church, near Ellicotts' Mills, ...	15 00
"	"	"	"	St. John's Meth. Protestant Church, Liberty street,	12 24
"	"	"	"	Severn Church, Anne Arundel County, ...	2 50
"	"	"	"	Methodist Church, Port Deposite, ...	7 00
"	15th.	"	"	Rev. Dr. Wyatt, St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, .	103 77
"	16th.	"	"	Rev. Joshua Peterkin, All Saints Church, Frederick,	34 64
"	19th.	"	"	Rev. George W. Williard, German Reformed Church, Jefferson, Md.	3 00
"	21st.	"	"	Rev. Mr. Chesley, St. James' Parish, West River, .	14 00
"	"	"	"	Friendship, ...	5 00
Aug.	2,	"	"	Methodist Ep. Church, Light street, Baltimore, . .	15 00
					$217 00

☞ All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. James Hall, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

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